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A NEW SPECIES OF SINUM FROM THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA

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Authors writing on the Panamic fauna have generally accepted *Sigaretus concavus* Lamarck, 1822=*Sinum concavum* (Lamarck, 1822) with *Sigaretus grayi* G. P. Deshayes in Lamarck, 1843=*Sinum grayi* (Deshayes, 1843) in synonymy. This species is known from Chile and Peru. Our opinion is that the form from the Gulf of California is another species.

SINUM CORTEZI, new species. Pl. 5, figs. 1 & 3

Shell fawn-colored, globosely ear-shaped; spirally striate with epidermis of rust color; whorls slopingly ventricose, spirally ridged, with narrow interstices; spire light color.

Type locality: Shrimp trawlers working between Mazatlan and Altata in 15 fathoms.

Holotype: deposited in California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (Dept. Geology, Type Coll. no. 12601).

Sinum concavum (Lamarck, 1822) from Chile and Peru (Pl. 5, figs. 2 & 4) consistently has an interior of a deep glossy chestnut-brown, whereas that of the form from the Gulf of California is nearly white with growth lines showing light and dark through the shell. The apex of the South American form is uniformly dark, whereas that of the Gulf form is light. The concentric sculpture on the South American shells is broader and more even on the body whorl, and is much more evenly colored. The umbilicus of the Gulf of California shells is more open, and mature shells are heavier and thicker.

There are 30 paratypes of which two are in the collection of Dr. Bruce Campbell, one in the collection of Dr. Homer King, some will be retained in the Burch collection, and others distributed to institutions. We are indebted to Mr. Allyn G. Smith and Dr. Leo. G. Hertlein of the California Academy of Sciences of San Francisco for their advice.

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THE GENUS AGARONIA J. E. GRAY, 1839

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We should consider the extent to which we are justified in generic separations based solely on the radula. It is well known that Johannes Thiele and others thought it to be conclusive. However, to do so, at least in the Olividae, would seem to place species together that would leave the paleontologist and others incredulous when they must depend upon the morphologic characters of the shell alone. It is a question as to which causes more difficulty, two species with very similar shell characters that are shown to be very different, or two species with very different shell characters that are shown to be very much alike.

Thiele and many others have placed *Agaronia* as a subgenus of *Olivancillaria*. The genus *Agaronia* J. E. Gray, 1839 has priority over *Olivancillaria* Orbigny, 1840. If either is to be made a subgenus of the other, the genus should be *Agaronia*. *Agaronia* J. E. Gray, 1839, Zoology of Captain Bechey's Voyage, p. 131; type, monotypy, *Oliva hiatula* Lamarck=*Oliva hiatula* (Gmelin).

Sherborn in Index Animalium, 1929, gave the date of the genus *Olivancillaria* A. Orbigny as 1841, but later Sherborn and Griffin in the Annals and the Magazine of Natural History, series 10, vol. *13*, 1934, gave us another version. In this article the authors stated that they had examined a complete set of Orbigny's Voyage dans l'Amerique Meridionale with the dates on the original wrappers. In the volume on "Mollusques," the genus name *Olivancillaria* occurs on page 420. Two species are discussed, *Olivancillaria brasiliensis* on page 420, not illustrated, and *Olivancillaria auricularia* on page 421, pl. 59, figs. 20-22. According to Sherborn and Griffin, the livrasion containing pages 409-424 bears the date 1840. As far as we have been able to ascertain, *Olivancillaria* dates from 1840. *O. auricularia* is cited on plate 59, but the "O" undoubtedly refers to *Oliva* which accompanies the preceding species. This plate was dated in